The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4349 九十四百三千四號 日一初月九唐 年未辛治同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 14TH OCTOBER, 1871. 六拜禮 號四十月十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

Oct. 12, JOHANN CARL, North German bark, 397, L. Haesloop, Put back, General.—MELCHERS & Co.

Oct. 12, MARIE, North German bark, 450, Walter, Saigon 1st October, Rice.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

Oct. 12, ANTARES, French bk., 359, Nolto, Saigon 28th September, Rice and Cotton.—ORDER.

Oct. 13, FEIGA, Dan. bk., 271, Lauridsen, Whampoa 12th October, General.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

Oct. 13, DILPUSSUND, Brit. bk., 624, John Dray, London May 27th, General.—GELMAN & Co.

Oct. 13, TRAVANCORE, Brit. str., C. H. Eastley, from Whampoa.—P. & O. Co.

Oct. 13, PEIHO, Brit. str., 608, Ferries, Chinkiang 10th October, Rice.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Departures.

Oct. 13, ENTERPRISE, str., for Shanghai.
Oct. 13, PROVENCE, str., for Shanghai.
Oct. 13, VOLGA, str., for Yokohama.
Oct. 13, SOPHIE, for Hamburg.
Oct. 13, CONSTANCE, for Whampoa.
Oct. 13, LORD MACAULAY, for Whampoa.
Oct. 13, COREA, for Whampoa.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 13TH OCTOBER.

Enterprise, str., for Shanghai.
Ly-se-moon, for Saigon.
Julia Ann, for New York.
Ceres, for Bangkok.
Ino, for Foochow.
Santa Sancha, for Macao.

Passengers.

Per *Grenadier*, from Saigon,—2 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Peiho*, from Chinkiang on October 10th, reports very strong gale from N.E. with a high cross sea throughout; on October 13th, passed two barque rigged steamers off Mendosa, bound North.

The French bark *Reveil* reports left Cape St. James at 5 p.m. on 1st October; on the 7th, when about in lat. 17.48 North, and long. 114.16 East, met a typhoon, which commenced to blow from N.N.W. by W., veering round to S.S.W.; on the 9th, the storm abated, continued route, arriving in Hongkong without further incident.

The N. G. bark *Vesta*, put back, reports left Hongkong on the 29th September, bound to Newchwang, with a strong N.E. wind, which lasted till the 7th Oct., forenoon, in lat. 21.30 N., and long. 117.30 E.; at 2 p.m. barometer fell to 28.77, and wind increased suddenly to a complete storm; at 4 p.m. barometer 28.50, wind N.N.E.; at 7 p.m. barometer 27.77, blowing a hurricane, barometer at its lowest, and continued so till 10 p.m., when it began to rise; carried away bowspirit, and had to cut away fore and main topmasts to save vessel from going over; midnight, wind abated a little, and wore round to S.S.W., bore up for this port, and arrived October 11th.

Auction Sale To-day.

DA SILVA & Co.
Lead, Glasses, &c.

COMPAGNIE-LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the
LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY STEAMERS with good CARDIFF COAL at $12 per Ton, delivered alongside.

TAN KEN SENG & BROS.
tf 1470 Saigon, August, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 430 Hongkong, January, 1867.

FOR SALE.

REAL Havana CIGARS.
Superior Manila and Cavite CIGARS, in boxes of 100 and 500.
Manila CHEROOTS.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1189 Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.
For particulars, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Wm. Lemann, Esq. | G. E. Weller, Esq.
H. Melchers, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—OTTO NEBYLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 20,000 Shares of £10 each: of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871. [6m 1070 June 24

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Local Insurance Offices are prepared to issue Policies, covering Merchandize by *first-class Steamers to London, via Suez Canal*, at the following rates of premium.

		with average	f.p.a.
From Canton	Tea,	2½ %	1½ %
" Macao	Silk,	2 %	1½ %
" Hongkong	Other Merchandize,	2½ %	1½ %

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent, North China Insurance Company.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents, China Traders Insurance Company, Limited.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.
tf 872 Hongkong, 18th May, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BOOKS ON BUDDHISM.

A CATENA of BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES, from the Chinese, by SAMUEL BEAL; price $5.

THE WHEEL OF THE LAW, Buddhism illustrated from Siamese Sources, by HENRY ALABASTER; price $4.50.

KUSA JATAKEYA, a Buddhistic Love Story, rendered into English Verse by THOMAS STEELE; price $2.

Copies of the above works, published by TRÜBNER & Co., London, may be had at the *Daily Press* Office.
1m 1629 Hongkong, 26th September, 1871.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF CHINA.

IT is hereby notified that the Regular Annual Communication of the District Grand Lodge of China (postponed from the Spring of this year), will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, SHANGHAI, upon the EVENING OF FRIDAY, 20th October, at seven for eight o'clock precisely.

All Master Masons are cordially invited to be present.

By Command of the R. W. D. G. M.
CHARLES E. ENDICOTT,
D. G. Secretary.
tf 1574 Shanghai, 5th September, 1871.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG.

DES Soumissions cachetées pour la Fourniture de la FARINE DE FROMENT à effectuer à Saigon, pendant l'année 1872-73, pour le service des Subsistances de la Marine, seront reçues au Consulat de France jusqu'au 15 Décembre 1871 à 4 P.M. Il sera donné communication du cahier des charges relatif à l'adjudication en la Chancellerie tous les jours de 1 à 2 heures.

Le Gérant du Consulat,
CHS. L. DE LA FOREST.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FRENCH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of WHEAT FLOUR, to be delivered at Saigon in the course of the year 1872-73 for the Commissariat of the Navy, will be received at the French Consulate up to 4 P.M. of the 15th December. Particulars as to the list of conditions on which the adjudication will be based, will be communicated at the Chancellor's Office, from 1 to 2 P.M. every day.

CH. L. DE LA FOREST,
Acting French Consul.
1662 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on at this place under the style of HAUSCHILD & SORNSEN having been amalgamated with our own, both Mr. L. HAUSCHILD and Mr. F. SORNSEN have this day been admitted partners in our firm, which in future will consist of
MR. WM. G. HALE.
" J. G. CASWELL.
" L. HAUSCHILD.
" F. SORNSEN.
WM. G. HALE & Co.
tf 1744 Saigon, 1st October, 1871.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.

E. VINCENT.
tf 1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. DEFRIES in our firm ceased from this date.

E. ESTARICO & Co.
tf 1553 Hongkong, 1st September, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. SAML. WYLLYS POMEROY, JR., and Mr. JNO. M. FORBES, JR., have been admitted partners in our firm.

RUSSELL & Co.
3m 1213 China, July 1st, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A KOCK in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.

J. SMITH & Co.
tf 1410 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

THE Undersigned have to-day established at this place a GENERAL COMMISSION and AGENCY BUSINESS, in connection with a Steam Rice-Mill, under the style and firm of

WINDSOR, REDLICH & Co.
DANIEL T. WINDSOR.
ALEXIS REDLICH.
Bangkok, Siam, 15th August, 1871. [3m 1388

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary
Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. [tf 385

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20 % of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1310 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

A. R. MARTY,
SUCCESSOR OF M. VISE & CO.,
22, *QUEEN'S ROAD.*

HAS received a large assortment of large and small Japanese Tea SETS, Toilette and Dinner SETS, Porcelains and Lacquered VASES, of every size.

A very fine choice of Japanese IVORY and BRONZE, inlaid.

European GOODS.
14d 1719 Hongkong, 7th October, 1871.

FOR SALE.

24 IN. Vertical TIMBER FRAME, Working 12 Saws at one time.
30in. Circular Saw BENCH.
24in. Circular Saw BENCH, with Self Acting Feed.
12in. Circular Saw BENCH.
Large Circular Cross Cut SAW.
Large Mortising MACHINE.
2 Foot Mortising MACHINES.
2 9in. Wood LATHES.
Planing MACHINE.
Centrifugal Planing MACHINE.
2 Tenoning MACHINES.
Large Moulding MACHINE.
Variety Moulding MACHINE.
Jig SAWS.
Scroll SAWS.
Treenail making MACHINE.
MACHINE for making VENETIANS.
For Sale, separately or together.
Also a large quantity of Leather BELTING, as good as new.

WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects and Civil Engineers.
7, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1871. [tf 1649

No. 125.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

REWARD OF 250 DOLLARS.

WHEREAS on Monday, the 28th instant, at about 7 P.M., a Robbery with Violence was committed upon Mr. GEORGE L. TOMLIN, First Clerk in the Surveyor-General's Department, near the junction of Caine Road and Arbuthnot Road. It is hereby notified, that a REWARD of $250 will be paid to any Person or Persons, who shall give such information to the Police as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty Parties.

The above Reward will be apportioned at the discretion of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in the event of such information being supplied by more than one Person.

A Free Pardon will be granted to any Person implicated in the crime, who may give such information, provided he be not the actual perpetrator thereof.

By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 29th August, 1871. [tf 1471

"*Japan Mail*" and "*Japan Weekly Mail.*"

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two above-named newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.

Terms of Subscription, payable in advance: *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $24 per annum.
tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVENS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

DA SILVA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, (ground floor of the Hongkong Hotel),
THIS DAY,
the 14th instant, at 2 P.M. sharp,—
100 Kegs, 28 lbs., White LEAD.
100 " " do. ZINC.
50 " 28 lbs., Red LEAD.
50 " 28 " Green do.
50 " 28 " Black PAINT.
Also,
100 dozens Cut Wine GLASSES.
50 " " "
100 " " "
50 " " "
100 " " "
75 " Cut Crystal Sherry GLASSES.
75 " Port " "
Also,
200 Green Cases GENEVA, Horse Brand.
10 Cases Condensed MILK.
And a variety of other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1764 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
16th October, 1871, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
At Messrs. L. FRICKEL & Co.'s Godowns, Praya,—
(For account of the concerned),
LF&C 121/482, 302 packages containing 362 Coils Europe ROPE, Houseline and Marline.
LF&C 1/27, 27 packages LINES.
LF&C 1/100, 100 packages, each 2 bolts, CANVAS.
LF&C 101/120, 20 packages each 10 pieces RAVENDUCK.
(All more or less Damaged by Sea Water),
Ex "Prince Waldemar."
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1766 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

H. JURGENS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 16th day of October, 1871, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, at noon,—
BUTTER, CHEESE, MILK, BEER, GIN, CHERRY CORDIAL, TUMBLERS, CARTRIDGES, SOCKS, FLANNEL, TWEEDS, CLOTHS, DAMASKS, FURNITURE, CHINTZES, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1765 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.'s Godowns, Wanchai, on
TUESDAY,
the 17th October, 1871, at noon,—
(On account of the concerned.)
Ex "Singapore."
500 Cases Van Hobokins AVR GIN.
100 " " " " in clear bottles.
TERMS OF SALE.—All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer; cash to be paid before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1753 Hongkong, 13th October, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of Privately), on
FRIDAY,
the 20th October, 1871, at noon,—
The Steam Gun-boat
"*STAUNCH,*"
As she now lies at Anchor in the Harbour with Masts, Sails, Anchors, Chains, &c., &c., complete.

She is fitted with Penn's Patent (High pressure) Trunk Double Engines of 60 H.P. (nominal). Her Boilers are Tubular and in thorough good order and condition:—
Length over all ..... 112 feet.
Breadth ..... 19 "
Loading Draught ..... 7 "

Inventory can be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to Messrs. NORTON LYALL & Co.

TERMS OF SALE—Half cash at time of sale, the balance on Transfer of Vessel. Expense of Transfer to be borne by the Purchaser. The Vessel, with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's *risk* on fall of the hammer.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
1691 Hongkong, 4th October, 1871.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. L. FRICKEL & CO.
TEMPORARY ENTRANCE
tf 1666] *ON THE PRAYA.* [Sept. 30

TO LET.

FIVE Granite GODOWNS, situated at Praya East.
For particulars, apply to
TANG LOK, *of Yuen Cheong Shop,*
Queen's Road East, Hongkong.
1m 1637 Hongkong, 27th September, 1871.

TO LET.

A FEW large and well ventilated ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, situate in Hollywood Road. Apply to
HOTEL D'EUROPE.
1m 1585 Hongkong, 18th September, 1871.

TO LET.

With immediate possession,
THE Ground-floor of our PREMISES facing Queen's Road.
SANDER & Co.
tf 1505 Hongkong, 5th September, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

With possession early in April.
THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glanrosken House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.
For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.
Possession can be had early in February.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 188 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET.

With possession on 1st January, 1871.
THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENZIES, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on.
Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchai. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

Intimations.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

THE Eighteenth Annual Regatta will take place on the 22nd and 23rd November next.

Gentlemen who are desirous of joining this Club are requested to send in their names to the undersigned.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Hon. Secretary.
tf 1589 Hongkong, 18th September, 1871.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General MEETING of Shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in the Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, 1871, at 3 P.M.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office.
2d 1702 Hongkong, 5th October, 1871.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz.: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

SADDLERY.

AT COST PRICE—A General ASSORTMENT from the
BEST LONDON HOUSES.
Also,
Driving and Riding WHIPS.
BONNETT & Co.,
26, *Queen's Road,*
Hongkong.
3m 1660 Hongkong, October 2nd, 1871.

FOR SALE, EX "NEW ARRIVALS."

AN INVOICE of first quality Hoth's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:—
4 stranded ROPE, from 7½ inches downwards.
3 " " " 3½ " "
BOLT ROPE, " 5½ " "
RATTLINE-STUFF, HOUSE-LINE, MARLINE, HAMBROLINE, 2 and 3 YARN SPUNYARN.

Best English-made White LINES, viz.: Hand Lead LINES, Signal HALYARDS, LOG-LINES, Fishing LINES.

PUMP and Rigging LEATHER.

Copper TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Canvas HOSE.

Brown Tarred SHEATHING FELT.

Peacock's Patent COMPOSITION.

SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.

Wire Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.
Paint BRUSHES, do.

White Brothers' best Portland CEMENT.

KEROSINE OIL.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand; and can undertake corresponding on business matters.

Apply to E. V. C., care of the Editor of the *Daily Press.*
tf 1708 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

ALL the interest and responsibility of the undersigned in the firm of KWONG CHEONG, in Hongkong and Canton, ceased from this date by mutual consent. WONG TUNG SUN will carry on the business as hitherto, under the same style.

CHEONG QUAN HAING.
October 1st, 1871. [1m 1677

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR, Esq., *Deceased.*

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late WM. B. KINNEAR, late of Foochow, deceased, are requested to send particulars thereof to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st October next, otherwise such claim will not be admitted. All persons indebted to, or holding funds or property of, the said WM. B. KINNEAR, are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the undersigned.

HENRY LOWCOCK,
Attorney for GEORGE THOMAS KINNEAR,
Sole Executor.
tf 1454 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

Intimations.

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend for the half-year ending on the 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, declared at the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable on and after Monday next, the 18th instant, at the office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1584 Hongkong, 15th September, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 31st October next, a List of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1870, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be ascertained. Should any Shareholders fail to make the returns above described, their Accounts will be made up in conformity with the Books of the Company.

By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
85d 1349 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, £100,000.

THE Company combines, with all the usual advantages of other well-managed Marine Insurance Companies, distinctive features, which offer special inducements to Insurers. The Company's Articles of Association provide that Insurers shall have a Substantial Share in the profits of the business. Whenever the net profits in any year shall have sufficed to pay the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, 25 per cent. of the surplus is to be distributed pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premiums.

The Undersigned, having been appointed agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to grant policies covering marine risks at current rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co.
3m 1567 Hongkong, 14th September, 1871.

WANTED.

CHAMBERS—2 Bed-rooms, Sitting-room and Office.
Address A. M., Office of this Paper.
1w 1733 Hongkong, 11th October, 1871.

ORIENTAL HOTEL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Proprietor—J. BAYNES.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.
tf 1726 Hongkong, 11th October, 1871.

CANTON RACES.

THE above will take place at Honam, on THURSDAY, the 14th, and FRIDAY, the 15th December, 1871.

WESTON GIBSON,
Clerk of the Course.
1m 1712 Canton, 6th October, 1871.

NOTICE.

ALL Claims against the Barque "*ANNA HENDERSON*" must be sent to the Office of the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at noon, otherwise they will not be allowed.

N. MODY & Co.,
Agents.
1w 1722 Hongkong, 10th October, 1871.

WANTED.

BY a Young German, a situation as Book-keeper, assistant Book-keeper, or Clerk, in a Mercantile Office in Hongkong, or any other Port on the Coast of China. Address C. M., *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1678 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROSE & Co. have temporarily REMOVED their Business Premises from the Corner of Pottinger and Wellington to that of D'Aguilar and Wellington Streets, opposite Club Chambers, the Premises formerly occupied by Mr. A. BOYES.
tf 1532 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

BOARD and LODGING for a Single Gentleman, quite private; apply at No. 59, Wyndham Street.
tf 1520 Hongkong, 6th September, 1871.

FOR SALE,
Ex str. "Glengyle," and late arrivals.

GENUINE La Ferme CIGARRETTES, of assorted sizes.
Smoking TOBACCOS and SNUFFS.
Genuine Havana CIGARS, from $5 to $20 per ℔.
Finest Cavite and Manila CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
Meerschaum PIPES, &c., &c.

J. C. KRUSE,
No. 10, Queen's Road Central.
1m 1743 Hongkong, 12th October, 1871.

FOR SALE,
At 213, Queen's Road East.

2 LATHES, 3 Drilling MACHINES; 1 Plate Bending MACHINE. Can be seen erected and ready for use.

S. SPEECHLEY.
1m 1675 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 *F. Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15.

DENTISTRY
BY
V. D. COLLINS, D.D.S.,
No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,
HONGKONG.
tf 1219 Hongkong, 17th July, 1871

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

MEATS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of Hongkong that he will supply Prime Joints of BEEF, VEAL, and MUTTON, on the most reasonable terms. Corned Rounds, Humps, and Tongues always on hand, and will be sent addressed by any of the coast steamers, freight free. Any persons requiring joints will please send their orders by first opportunity, addressed to

L. HUTCHINGS,
tf 1476] *Comprádory, Swatow.*

Intimations.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

Manager.....W. E. ROGERS.

CONTINUED TRIUMPH!
CONTINUED TRIUMPH!!
CONTINUED TRIUMPH
OF THE
EUREKA VARIETY TROUPE.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, OCTOBER 14TH,
ANOTHER NEW BILL.
FIRST NIGHT OF
"BLUE BEARD."
New Scenery, New Dresses, New Dances, &c.; New Local Hits by J. SMALL.

Tickets for the performances can be obtained at all hours on application at the LUSITANO THEATRE.

For full particulars see small bills.
1755 Hongkong, 13th October, 1871.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS.

MR. W. E. ROGERS having leased the LUSITANO CLUB BUILDING, is desirous of obtaining a few BOARDERS, having several suites of WELL FURNISHED ROOMS unoccupied. The Apartments can be had with or without Board. Apply as above.
1758 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871.

THE HON. MRS. YELVERTON will give some of her celebrated RECITATIONS FROM THE POETS, (American and English) COMPRISING SELECTIONS BOTH SENTIMENTAL AND HUMOROUS, at the
CITY HALL,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING,
October 26th, 1871.

The Entertainment will commence at 9 o'clock. Doors will be opened at half-past 8.

Admission $2
Reserved Seats $3

Tickets may be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.
1727 Hongkong, 11th October, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer
"SUWONADA,"
Captain Clark, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
1759 Hongkong, 14th October, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamer
"NORNA,"
Mooney, Master, will leave for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 15th instant, at daylight.
For Freight or Passage,

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Friday morning at 10.00, and the last messenger left the office at 10.20.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 14TH, 1871.

IT seems tolerably clear from the statements in the home papers that the CHUNG HOW Mission is destined to prove as abortive in England as it has already proved in France. The most vigorous defender of that functionary, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has tardily and reluctantly altered its tone, and now frankly admits that CHUNG HOW was not justified in taking the neutral position which he assumed throughout, and, though holding that his error was only one of judgment, yet concedes that he was not free from blame. This conclusion is a somewhat mild one to deduce from the large premiss by which the *Pall Mall* preludes it, the statement, that is, that "he was well aware of the mischief brewing weeks before it broke out," but nevertheless failed to inform the Consuls of it. This is described as being "unpleasantly associated" with the affair, and it must be confessed that it is being associated with it very unpleasantly indeed until the matter is fully explained. CHUNG HOW at least cannot say that he has been harshly judged. At first he was defended through thick and thin by his friend Mr. MEADOWS, and Mr. WADE, who both refused to see anything more in the affair than an unexpected street rising, the latter, however, being compelled at last to declare his knowledge, acquired after his first conclusions had been arrived at, that CHUNG HOW had long been aware of the plot. This was obvious enough from the beginning to those who were willing to see; because CHUNG HOW's first remark in his defence when he went to the British Consul to explain matters after the massacre had taken place, was that he had had no idea that the affair was going to be so serious—the clearest and simplest instance that has ever occurred of a man convicting himself on the principle of "qui s'excuse s'accuse." This is still pleaded as an excuse for CHUNG HOW, and is considered by the *Pall Mall* as sufficient to bring his action into the category of an error of judgment. The idea which the writer in that paper has of an error of judgment must be tolerably wide; because it goes so far as assuming it to be a matter of judgment whether an official knowing that a plot of some kind is being hatched against innocent people, is justified in preserving silence, and neither taking any precautions nor informing those concerned of what is going, on so as to enable them to take such steps themselves. To have such a connection as this with a deed of such atrocity as the Tientsin Massacre, is at least sufficient to disqualify anyone from being appointed special Ambassador to settle the international difficulty resulting from it. This was the extent of the recommendation in the Shanghai Chamber's memorial, which was so strongly condemned in some quarters before Mr. WADE reversed his first judgment on the receipt of further information, and it is satisfactory to find that, after all the discussion that has taken place, the common sense of the public at home seems likely to bring them to the same conclusion. At the present time the excitement occasioned by the frightful deed of Tientsin has subsided, and although we cannot abate one particle of the horror with which we regard it, we are able to look upon it more calmly than when the indignation was fresh upon us. But the calmest judgment must leave CHUNG HOW deeply implicated; nor can the vigorous denunciations which were made when the public excitement was at its highest, be considered to have been in any way unjustifiable. The most elaborate and careful investigation has proved beyond a question that the conclusion at which the public judgment, stimulated into activity but not mastered, by the strong feelings which were aroused, then arrived, was a true conclusion; and, had it not been declared in the most emphatic manner, the strenuous efforts which were made by the friends and supporters of CHUNG HOW to exculpate him would have been successful, and the monstrosity of an Embassy now in Europe have been welcomed with open arms. This, at least, has been averted chiefly by the efforts made by the China Press in answering each new misstatement of facts, and each new plausible and delusive argument as it was advanced. But for this, CHUNG HOW would have been considered as clear of all responsibility. As the case now stands, after the lengthened and careful sifting it has undergone, it is utterly impossible to regard him as otherwise than seriously implicated in the affair, inasmuch as, even if we set aside all the circumstances which would lead to the conclusion that he was positively mixed up in the plot, we cannot get over the fact that he did know of the atrocious affair weeks before it occurred, and took no steps whatever to avert it. A man against whom so much as this was proved, and much more gravely suspected, was not a fit person to be accredited as Ambassador to European nations, and especially to the nation who had been most grievously outraged by the very deed in which CHUNG HOW was, to use the *Pall Mall's* expression, "unpleasantly associated," and which he was sent to explain away, if—in the significant words of Comte ROCHECHOUART—he could.

Some anxiety exists respecting the American steamer *Luson*, which left Saigon on the 9th September, bound to Bangkok, and has not since been heard of.

The following paragraph appears in the *Spectator*. It is somewhat striking to observe the light manner in which that very serious journal talks of filibustering in these parts:—"General Bixio, the ablest of Garibaldi's Generals, except, perhaps, his own son Ricciotti, has betaken himself to a new career. He has surrendered his rank in the Italian Army and his seat in the Senate, and returned to his old career as a merchant-ship captain, and intends at 50 to commence a career in China and Japan. He takes a ship of his own, and we hope intends, under cover of a merchant enterprise, to commence a Rajah Brooke career. He is just the man for it, and with 200 brave Italians, six light field-pieces, and the support of Rome, if he succeeds, he ought to secure for Italy some Asiatic possession. Borneo would be the place if the Dutch were not so jealous, but, as it is, he should try Formosa."

Hongkong appears to be getting prolific in the matter of Clubs. It is stated to be the intention of the numerous engineers in the Colony to establish a Club, at the Commercial Bank Buildings, or some other central position, but the exact locality is not yet decided upon. The want of such an establishment is undoubted, considering the large number of the profession visiting the port, besides those engaged on the coast steamers.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 11th October, 1871.

M. Lambrecht, the Minister for the interior of France, is dead.

Obituary—Sir John Burgoyne.

The Newcastle Colliery strike has terminated satisfactorily.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

13th October.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Chun-a-moon, a carpenter, and Ng-a-saw, the overseer, at the Naval Yard, on coming out of the gate on Thursday last at 4.30 p.m. were, as all the Chinese workmen are, searched. The first defendant carried a bag of sawdust, which the head carpenter, Mr. W. Armstrong, had given him permission to take. The bag being filled, had been standing in the shed since Monday last, and on Carl Jenson, the P.C., scarcling it, he found six cents worth of nails. Defendants pleaded ignorance of their presence in the bag. The head carpenter was referred to, and gave defendants good characters. The second defendant was head Chinese carpenter, and been in the Yard thirteen years. He was very honest, and witness believed that somebody had put the nails into the bag for the purpose of getting him into trouble. Ng-a-hung, the Naval Yard compradore, gave second defendant an excellent character, stating that he deemed him so trustworthy that, in his absence he paid all the men; it was his firm belief that the nails had been put in the bag. Defendants were discharged.

DRUNK AND PUGNACIOUS.

Charles Tomkin, P.C. 93, on going along the Queen's Road, at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, heard a noise in the *Rose and Crown* public house. He went to the scene, and was called, and told to turn out the two defendants, James Meredith and Charles Stanfield, seamen belonging to H.M. gunboat *Thistle*. He did so, and told them to go on board; but when they had got 20 yards, the first defendant wanted to fight the second defendant, who was sober, but the first was drunk.

First defendant was fined 25 cents, and second defendant discharged.

NO PASS—NO LIGHT.

Ng-a-fook, a hawker, was fined fifty cents, for being at large on Thursday night at 11.30 without pass or lamp.

Sergeant Williams arraigned five Chinese before Mr. Russell, charged with being at fifty minutes past 8 o'clock in the Queen's Road West, without lights, all seperately. Fined 15 cents each.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

George Maul, P.C. 118, whilst on duty on Thursday night, at about 8 p.m., in Bonham Strand, found Thomas Gilbert, a marine, belonging to H.M.S. *Adventure*, lying in the gutter. He tried to get him up, but defendant struck at him and hit his face. He called a chair, but could not induce the defendant to get into the it. He then called Nelson, No. 70, to help him, and they put him into the chair, but whilst on the way to the station, the defendant jumped twice out of the chair and kicked Nelson on the nose, and broke it. Nelson was now in Hospital. Remanded until the 16th instant.

FALSE TESTIMONY.

Some of the boys at one of the Government Schools trumped up a most serious charge against their Master. Their story proved to be entirely false, a totally different account of the supposed affair having been given to Mr. Stewart. The reason for their action appeared to be revenge on account of the master having flogged some of them. The accused was discharged, and the witnesses were fined $5 each. It is to be regretted that a good caning was not added.

ROBBERY BY SERVANTS.

Pow-a-kau, Pow-a-chong, and Yu-a-wing, servants at Mr. Schellhass's house, were charged by Inspector Grimes with the robbery of a large box of stores from the house of Mr. Eldridge, at Wanchai.

Inspector Grimes stated on the 11th instant a robbery took place at the house of Mr. Eldridge; to the amount of $142, in forks, spoons, &c., independent of the box of stores found under the bed of the servants at Mr. Schellhass's, brought there by Mr. Eldridge's own servants and an outside coolie, which coolie gave information to the police. Mr. Eldridge's head boy has disappeared. Mr. Eldridge in Court recognised his whiskey and the rest of stores, also the two woollen shawls, as belonging to his wife and sister.

Case was remanded by request of Inspector Grimes till 18th instant.

JAVA AND HONGKONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Allow me to thank you for the information respecting the police in Java, and to add a few words of explanation. The robberies mentioned in the *Handelsblad* are committed by the Malays, few by the Javanese, and scarcely any by the Chinese. In Java you have a strong government in towns, and a weak one in the country. In towns like Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, foreigners are perfectly safe, though in Batavia alone there are about 50,000 Chinese.

In the country matters are altogether different. You may travel for days without meeting a single European or a soldier. But if you diverge from the main road and pass into the secluded places, you meet wealthy planters living in the houses suited to the climate, but utterly defenceless against robbers.

Many of the bands of robbers come from the states ruled by their own princes. About the courts of these native princes there is still a large party of malcontents, who are constantly plotting and annoying the Dutch Government. It is these men whom the Dutch fear, and whom they are anxious to keep away from all intercourse with other nationalities, except under the auspices of the Netherlands' agents. The head men of the native (not Chinese) police dread the robbers, because there is no military force upon whom they can fall back, as in the large towns, and as the police would have in Hongkong.

The ten millions of Javanese only di d a large military force, whilst the Chinese dread the consequences of neglect of their own duty and responsibility.

The relation of the few exposed wealthy natives and foreigners scattered about over a country 200 English miles long, and 40 broad, is exactly the same as that of the British resident and a handful of British soldiers are to the large, populous and wealthy town of Seringapatan, where all the wealthy and hostile refugees of the last mutiny are living.

Only a few years ago these men took it into their head to drive away the British resident, and the troops at his disposal. Three guns were drawn out in broad daylight, and fire was opened on the resident's dwelling. A small body of troops were sent against the assailants, who immediately fled into the city. But the dangerous play-things were left in the hands of the mutineers, and nothing was done, but a notice given to the authorities of Seringapatam that if they were unable to keep the malcontents in check the British Government would do it for them.

The Dutch Government, whilst exercising the law with due severity over the Chinese, is very timid as regards the natives, because their force is quite inadequate to that required for suppressing a general insurrection. No such fears need disturb the peace of the residents of this Colony.—I remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

A TRAVELLER AND AN ENQUIRER.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1871.

SLIGHTLY INQUISITIVE.—"Look here, squire, where was you born?" said a persistent Yankee to a five minutes' acquaintance. "I was born," said the victim, "in Boston, Tremont-street, No. 44, left-hand side, on the 1st day of August, 1810, at five o'clock in the afternoon; physician, Dr. Warren; nurse, Sally Benjamin." Yankee was answered completely. For a moment he was stuck. Soon, however, his face brightened, and he quickly said, "Yes, wa'al; I calculate you don't recollect whether it was a frame or brick house, dew ye?"

POISONED BY MISTAKE.

A serious charge against a chemist has been investigated at Sidmouth. Robert Webber is the name of the accused, and it is alleged that in the month of July last Mr. William Wall, a gentleman of fortune residing at Salcombe Regis, sent a prescription to defendant's shop to be made up. This was done, and in five minutes after the messenger had left, Mr. Webber discovered that he had by mistake put in 20 grains of morphia, with instructions that half the draught was to be taken. He then dispatched a messenger to Mr. Wall's house, and followed himself with a doctor. They arrived too late; the potion was taken as directed, and the patient was senseless, all efforts to restore him were fruitless, and the unfortunate man died in five hours. The coroner's jury did not think defendant's carelessness were sufficiently culpable to justify a verdict of manslaughter; but the present proceedings were instituted by direction of the Home Secretary. Defendant was committed for trial.—*Globe.*

CURIOUS APPLICATION.

A man recently went before the magistrate at Worship-street, London. He stated that he married a woman about a year ago, and she said she was a widow. Her husband, who was a sailor, and who was believed to have been drowned, "turned up" again last week. While applicant was at work some one came and told him that his "missis" was at home with another man. He left the shop "to see into it," and when he got home he found his wife with a man's arm round her neck, and she refused to leave the stranger. Applicant told the man she was his wife, but the man said she was his wife; and the woman said she loved the new comer. Applicant said he wanted the matter settled one way or the other. The magistrate thought it was settled "the other" way. The first husband had returned, and the woman was his wife. If applicant thought that the woman knew he was alive, he could give her into custody for bigamy, but he would have to prove a great deal.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The *Dresdener Journal* of the 25th August publishes the following statement:—"The building of the new Houses of Parliament in Berlin continues in full swing. The masons employed on the buildings up to the 24th inst. have been paid off and dismissed. Company upon company of soldiers, 120 strong, who are all masons, took up the work, and will accomplish it, so that the Imperial Parliament will be able to hold its sittings there in October. The soldiers marched up in full uniform with their arms, piled arms in front of the buildings, and pulled off their uniforms and put on their working jackets to begin operations. The masons employed on the Government buildings have everywhere been dismissed, for fear of future inconvenience in the delay of their completion. At present soldiers have only been employed on the Houses of Parliament. They receive 3s. *per diem*, the time of work not being limited. At night they are relieved by an equal number of their comrades. The public have no sympathy for the masons on strike."

A SINGULAR SUICIDE.

The *People* gives the following account of a most singular suicide which occurred near Philadelphia, a short distance east of the city, recently.

A farmer was threshing his grain, by steam power, near the road side, when a well dressed stranger drove up in a buggy, got out, tied his horse up and came to the machine. He first went to the engineer and asked the privilege of feeding the machine awhile, and was referred to the feeder. The feeder seeing no reason to refuse letting him try his hand, yielded his post, which the stranger filled with ability. After running a short time he looked to the engineer for more steam, which the engineer put on, and then, while the machine was going at lightning speed, he motioned to the man handling sheaves to stop, and as soon as the teeth were clean he doubled up his arms and threw himself headforemost into the thresher, before the horror stricken observers had an idea of his intention. He was literally torn all to pieces in an instant. No clew to his identity could be discovered, his pocket-book contained $30, but nothing in the way of papers. The citizens of Philadelphia are still in the dark as regards the name of the man or the cause of his making away with himself.

AN OLD STORY RETOLD.

A correspondent of *The Times* relates the following incident, which has just occurred in a garrison town on the banks of the Rhine:—On a certain day last week a party of German officers were dining together, when a dispute—said to be about a lady—arose between two of them. Words ran so high that finally both declared they could only be satisfied by bloodshed, and, as duelling is not allowed, they adopted another horrible means of ending their quarrel. It was agreed that they should stake their lives on a throw of the dice, and whichever threw the lowest number was bound by his word of honour to blow his own brains out. The unlucky number was thrown by a brave young officer who had gone through the late campaign with distinction, and had been rewarded with the Iron Cross. He at once prepared for his fate by writing a letter to his colonel, who happened to be absent, and making his will, and then, the very same evening, fulfilled his melancholy promise. His death and the military funeral he was given created a little excitement in the town, but, apparently, the feeling uppermost in the minds of the inhabitants was that expressed by the landlord of the hotel, who said to me, "It was a very funny duel." The other actor in the tragedy discussed the event quite calmly the next day in the *table d'hote* room.

THE INQUEST ON RENFORTH.

(*Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 28th.*)

We gave in our Third Edition of Saturday, some particulars of the second day's inquest on the body of James Renforth, the champion oarsman. According to the evidence of the special reporter of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, who sends the message to that paper, Renforth's general health appeared to have been good before he started in the race. Renforth breakfasted with his mates shortly after six o'clock on Wednesday, and he was then in excellent spirits. Witness desired Robert Liddell, of Pittsburgh, and three other friends, to accompany Renforth to his boat. They did so, and never lost sight of him till he entered the boat-house. With the view of reporting the race witness followed the boats on the water, marked the sudden change in Renforth after he had rowed about 200 yards, saw him first away from side to side in the boat, then fall backward upon Kelley, and be rowed to Appleby's Wharf by Chambers and Percy. He saw him lifted from the boat to the carriage, went with him in the conveyance to Claremont House, and stood by his bedside till he died. Renforth was quite unconscious at first, but when in the carriage he revived a little, and said, "It's not a fit I have had. I will tell you all about it directly." As far as witness was capable of forming an opinion, he thought Renforth died from natural causes. HARRY Kelley corroborated this evidence. Kelley was of opinion that Renforth believed he had been tampered with. But he (witness) had no reason to think this except from the words Renforth uttered. Richard Liddell, of Pittsburg, deposed to having attended Renforth from his training quarters to the boat-house, and said that as far as he knew no one communicated with him during that time. He never lost sight of Renforth in his passage from one house to the other. Nothing that he saw was given to him before he went into the house to prepare for the race. James Percy deposed to having taken his breakfast along with Renforth and the other members of the crew on Wednesday morning. They all ate of the same food, and as far as he (Percy) knew there were no grounds for believing there was foul play. He (witness) did not suspect it. He was certain Renforth was not over-exerting himself at the time he was suddenly taken ill and stopped rowing. Judge Hazen, at the close of Percy's evidence, said there were only two hypotheses to account for Renforth's death—over-exertion or poison. The evidence was strongly against the former supposition, and the latter must be inquired into.

We learn by a telegram received this morning that the inquest was resumed on Friday morning at the Court House, St. John's. Public interest in the case is unabated. The Hon. Thos. R. Jones, Robert Chambers, of Wallsend, George Price, a member of St. John's crew, and other witnesses were examined; but their evidence did not throw any additional light on the cause of death. The inquiry was adjourned until Monday, September 4, to allow the medical gentlemen to submit to analysis the contents of the stomach. The coroner said the inquiry must be complete and searching; but the body might be removed to England.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS.

United States' papers announce that preliminary arrangements have been completed for the interchange of postal money orders between Great Britain and the United States on and after the 2nd of October. Of the 2,455 money order offices of the United States, 570 have been authorised to issue postal orders on the Postmaster at New York city for payment in the United Kingdom, and to pay orders issued by him for sums certified by the Post Office Department of that country for payment in the United States. These offices have been selected in all the States and territories with a view of accommodating the localities where the greatest numbers of such foreigners reside as will be likely to make use of them. All exchanges are to be made through the two Government exchange offices in New York and London. In the United States applications can be made only for the equivalent in sterling of a certain sum of money in United States' currency, which latter amount, being deposited at the local office, is transmitted to New York, and there converted into a postal sterling draught at the current rate for gold on the day of its receipt. This draught is made payable by the British authorities in any designated locality of the kingdom. No single order will be issued for more than fifty dollars; but persons desiring to remit larger sums can obtain additional money orders. The rates of commission on these money orders will range from 0.25 on orders not exceeding 10 dols. to 1 dol. 25 cents for over 40 dols. and not exceeding 50 dols.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE OF AMERICAN CONVICTS.

The *New York Times* of the 18th August says:—About noon yesterday the tug *Dean Richmond* touched at the prison dock at Sing-Sing, when twelve convicts jumped on board, and the captain, Peter V. Orton, sprang ashore. The tug steamed across the river with the convicts, one of whom took charge of the engine and another the wheel. They were pursued, and the tug grounding on a bar near Nyack, the fugitives took to boats, landed, and made for the mountains. The captain of the tug says he was hired in New York to bring a load of furniture from Sing-Sing. The man who hired him was on board, and of course escaped with the convicts. The fugitives left their prison uniform on the tug, plain clothes having been supplied by their accomplices. Arms also were distributed to them, and their recapture will be no easy matter. A despatch of the next day's paper from Sing-Sing says:—Three of the convicts who escaped yesterday have been recaptured, and are now incarcerated in cells. Two of them, named Dennis Conroy and George Williams, were found last night in a swamp two miles west of Nyack. They made but slight resistance, and reached the prison this morning. A party of citizens and officers are still in pursuit of the remaining fugitives. The third convict is named Jacob Weiler, a wife-murderer. He was caught at nine o'clock last night on a country road. Walter Williams, the bond robber, was with Weiler, and was fired upon by the pursuing party, but escaped. It is reported that Joseph Kingsland, another convict, has been secured at Hackensack. The captain of the tug-boat and his engineer and fireman were examined before Justice Howe and discharged. John Wheeler, alias the "Big Kid," a noted desperado, was arrested with Kingsland at Hackensack, and is held on suspicion of being concerned in the escape.

TRADES' UNIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(*Times, August 26.*)

It is now about five years since Mr. Goldwin Smith assured Englishmen that Trade Union disputes were unknown in the United States, and it must be admitted in his favour that he might have cited an abundance of American authorities to confirm the assertion. Yet it is difficult to understand how any one, with English experience, could have gone through the settled parts of the Union without discovering that the same principles were at work there as here, begetting the same conflicts between capital and labour—nay, without lighting upon repeated instances where the antagonism between employers and employed had broken out into open war. The unsettled lands of the West, acting as a safety-valve, delayed for a time the full manifestations of trade disputes with which we are familiar; but as the settled land became more and more distant from the Atlantic coast, the action of this safeguard became less efficacious, and, when the means of the labourer were diminished by the taxation consequent on the war, Trade Societies were rapidly organised throughout the States east of the Mississippi. In 1865 there was a Trades' Union Congress at Baltimore; in 1866 it met at Chicago; in the subsequent years it has been convened in Philadelphia, New York, and other centres of population; and in the letter of our American Correspondent, in another column, is the programme to be presented at the annual gathering in October, at Columbus, the capital of Ohio. It will be seen that the National Labour Union, as it is called, has become more ambitious with advancing years. At first its leading members disclaimed any intention of giving their congresses a political significance; they simply saw the means of making their grievances known, and their views were so limited that they refused for some time to admit any representatives of women-workers to take part in their proceedings. They have now got beyond such scruples. They appear with an announcement that they propose to remodel the American Government so as to bring it into accord with the principles professed by its founders, and they proclaim their intention of starting candidates of their own for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency in 1872, who shall assist in establishing American society on its true basis.

The American workmen see clearly enough that they cannot better their position by any political reforms, and they deserve credit for having made this discovery; but when they proceed to broach their own means for reorganising society we are surprised at the crudity of their propositions. We are familiar enough in Europe with Socialistic schemes. Every five or six years brings out a new one. Robert Owen, St. Simon, Fourier, Cabet, Louis Blanc, Lassalle, follow one another in quick succession, and each has his followers in successive generations. But there is this characteristic of the European Socialists; their schemes are all based upon nothing; but if we could once get over the difficulty of imagining a world which rests upon an elephant, which rests upon a tortoise, which rests upon empty space, we should have to admit that the superstructure was built with some consistency. The leaders of the National Labour Union of the States do not seem to have yet attained even this virtue in organising their own exceptions. Their platform of principles is a sad jumble of loose planks, affording a safe support to no one. Their primary object appears to be the organisation of a National Bank according to the notions which once had their home in Birmingham, and may still have some votaries there. The Government—which we elsewhere discover to mean "such a number of intelligent business men as may be necessary to transact the business affairs of the nation"—is to issue a "proper" currency, based on "the facts and resources of the nation." In this way, it would seem, a certain amount of "money, or non-productive capital," is to be created, and Congress is to regulate the rate of interest, so as to effect an equitable distribution of the products of "labour" between non-productive capital and productive industry. We quote the phrases of the programme of the Union, and must leave them as they are from the sheer impossibility of giving any coherence to such confused absurdities. Something like them may no doubt be heard from men scattered here and there among ourselves, but we hope and believe that no representative congress of any class could be got together to accept them. Next to the creation of a "proper" currency comes the settlement of land. The public domain is to be preserved inviolate for actual settlers, tillers of the soil; but what this means is left uncertain. We read elsewhere of contributions by all able-bodied men to a common stock; but the probability is that while the Labour Reformers were agreed upon the plan of a currency which no one of them understood, they were not agreed on the abolition of the ownership of land in the hands of an actual cultivator—a proposition within their intelligence. The abolition of joint-stock enterprises and the prohibition of the importation of Coolie and "Chinese free labour" are the remaining "planks" of the operative platform that may be mentioned.

The remedies proposed by the National Labour Union of the States for arresting the pauperism what is creeping into the country are deplorably unwise, but we must be somewhat chicked in the criticism we might otherwise pass upon them by the recollection of how little we have done to show them a better way. We are content to take things as we find them, doing a little now and then to palliate the worst circumstances of English social life, without too closely inquiring into the ultimate effects of our benevolence, and are satisfied, on the whole, if we leave society no worse than at the beginning. In America the phenomenon of a pauperised class, though indisputably existing and tending to increase in magnitude, is a novelty which alarms the older citizens of the Union, and has excited the workmen themselves to the crude proposals we have noticed. Their proposals are wild; but their motives are praiseworthy, and might induce us to reconsider our own attitude with respect to the question which disturbs them, and to make an effort to remove, or at least to palliate, the worst blot upon our social system.

LORD DERBY ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Full reports have arrived by the morning express of the speeches delivered by the Earl of Derby at the Agricultural Dinner at Bury last night. In giving the toast of "The Army and Navy," the noble earl said he believed our navy to be the most powerful in the world. Neither France, nor America, nor Germany, nor Russia had anything to show beside it. Whatever mistakes might have been made, and although lamentable disasters might have occurred, yet they must recollect that our naval arrangements, like those of all other nations, were like a good many other things, in a state of transition; and although that was no excuse for carelessness or for neglect, still they must remember that when many new experiments were being tried, and tried four times, it was almost inevitable that some of them should fail (applause). At the present moment the army was a delicate subject, which he hardly dared touch upon. One great change had taken place, and others were probably in contemplation. As it would be beside his duty to express any opinion of a controversial kind, he would only say it was perfectly certain they would cost a good lot of money (applause). Some of them, he thought, were in too great a hurry when they allowed themselves to look forward with happy confidence to a return of the economical estimates of 35 years ago (hear, hear). They had had a good many warnings that the age of universal peace, though it might be coming, had not yet come. When one looked back nearly 20 years, and remembered the great outpouring of prophecy of a very remarkable kind which was inspired and told at the opening of the Great International Exhibition in 1851—when one compared what was then predicted with what had since happened, we were apt to learn a lesson as to the dangers of sanguine expectations, and as to the uncertainty which attended political predilections (applause). But he was bound also to express his opinion that whatever recent changes abroad might have done to increase the probabilities of future trouble—and he was afraid that, whatever they might wish or hope, it was only human nature that a powerful and high-spirited nation, having been humiliated by unexpected defeat, should desire to try its chance again—whatever might be the reasons in that respect, he did not think there was any particular reason to fear that if future quarrels should occur England would be drawn into them (applause). Of course that was a matter as to which no man could speak with positive confidence, but he believed the chances were many to one that if we were drawn into any such quarrel it would be our own fault, or at least our own choice (applause). That was not the place to give reasons for that opinion, but for his own part he entertained it very decidedly. If, unhappily the army and navy of England should be required for active duty, he had no doubt that those who belonged to them would discharge their duty in the same spirit as those who had gone before them.—*Globe, Sept. 1.*

GAMBLING IN GERMANY.

(*Globe.*)

The decision of the Reichsrath has been pronounced, and all the gaming tables of Germany must positively be closed on the last day of December, 1872. Wiesbaden, Ems, Homburg, and Baden must find fresh means of attracting the public, and of deriving the funds necessary for their great expenditure. Homburg alone pays a fine to the Government of £7,000 a year; and the expenses of keeping up the beautiful gardens that surround it amount to an annual outlay of £7,000, which are also paid out of the receipts of the gaming tables. It would seem, as might be expected, that this year will be an affiuently productive one; the players throng round the tables every evening in rows of six deep, and many have to retire without the wished-for opportunity of staking their money. The "Salon Doré" is crowded every night with spectators, and the play becomes very exciting. A company of Russians have come over with the avowed intention of breaking the bank, and night after night they may be seen winning and losing enormous sums. Each is attended by his secretary, who sits beside him and registers the gains or losses made by each *coup*. For one night they played alternate stakes of ten thousand francs and twelve thousand francs at a *coup*, the latter sum, equal to £480 of our money, being the largest amount which the bank permits to be staked at a single occasion. Of course, with all players the chances of the bank make its ultimate success certain, but the players which it prefers are not the steady gamblers, but the occasional visitors who yield to a passing temptation. A professed gambler plays upon a system, and the part of his system most objectionable to the bank is this, that when he wins a large sum he stops. The celebrated Maltese who broke the Homburg bank three years ago used to pay into his banker's large sums whenever he was successful, and ultimately left the place carrying away from it many thousands of Naps destined to be lost at Baden a few weeks afterwards. It is otherwise with the *tyro* of the tables; he plays and wins, becomes inoculated with the fever of gaming, and ultimately loses all he can readily obtain; at one time you see him playing with gold, flushed, but anxious; then the wheel of fortune is adverse; the lightly got coin lightly goes; the hoards are swept back to their original source, and he is almost "cleaned out." You would think that now at least he would stop; but no, the hand that staked gold an hour ago now stakes guldens.

It is for such visitors that Homburg spreads forth its attractions with a prodigality that is almost lavish. Bands, concerts, balls, shady walks under well-preserved tree plantations, cricket, hunting, pigeon shooting, the sparkling waters of the Kaiserbrunnen for the dyspeptic, reading rooms for all classes and for all nations, and all this free; it only asks its chance at the table, and it does not even ask that, but trusts to the common propensity for gambling, that is independent of race, language, and nation. Day after day the train takes back to Frankfurt visitors who return with lighter purses than they reckoned on. "But there's aye a green crop coming," and every night the tables are again crowded. As an illustration of what expenses are incurred without hope of other return than that which is paid down so liberally on the green cloth, it is known that the opera costs the Administration more for every representation than would be realised, assuming the house to be filled at the exorbitant prices that are asked. Madame Patti alone receives for thirteen performances £3,500, and such artistes as Trebelli-Bettini, Fancelli, and Bettini support her. Some miles from Homburg, there is the pleasant little town of Nauheim, which has a natural salt-spring, and is reached from Homburg by coaches that start at fixed times daily. There a rival company have established a Kursaal, and the necessary gaming tables; originally the Homburg tables were open every day of the week, but the law which compelled them to close on Sundays did not include Nauheim, probably as being too insignificant. The Nauheim directors accordingly made arrangements with these coach proprietors that Sunday passengers from Homburg should obtain return tickets at a single fare, the company itself paying for their return journey. Accordingly, on Sundays, all the gamblers of Homburg flocked off to Nauheim, and the rooms there became so crowded that it was impossible to get to the tables. At last the law that affected the large town was extended to the little one, and forthwith the liberal arrangements for Sunday traffic came to an abrupt conclusion. Everyone is asking now, what will become of the Administration after 1872? During the Emperor's visit the town did everything to appease him, and then presented its petition that matters might remain as they were, at least till 1873. His Majesty replied that the question did not rest with him, but had already been decided by the Reichsrath. It is said that the company intend to open at Geneva, and that they will pay an enormous fine to the Swiss Government. But the more probable arrangement is that they will buy up the existing tables at Monaco. It is even said that the contract for this object has actually been settled, and that a Kursaal of extraordinary magnificence is to be built.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON THE COMMUNISTS.

(*From the "Times" Special Correspondent.*)

VERSAILLES, Aug. 21.

I am told that one of the French Journals is very angry with what it is pleased to consider my attacks upon the Court-martial. My critic indignantly asks whether Colonel Merlin, who presides over the Court-martial, the Commissioner of the Government who conducts the prosecution, and the half-dozen other officers who assist at the trial, are not all gentlemen and honourable men, too high-minded to treat the worst criminal with injustice? Are not the prisoners defended by professional counsel, and their trials conducted with the fullest possible publicity, with a crowd of journalists, foreign as well as French, sending daily reports of it to all parts of the world? How under such circumstances is it likely that the prisoners should have otherwise than a fair trial? Let me in self-defence briefly state that I have never written or said one word which could be open twisted into a reflection upon the conduct of the trial, so far as its personal managers are concerned. It never occurred to me to praise a French any more than I should have thought of praising an English gentleman for treating with justice and consideration prisoners put upon trial for their lives before him, or I might have spoken in the highest terms of the patience and kindly courtesy with which Colonel Merlin listens to and examines every statement and argument that the prisoners or their counsel may make. What I have ventured to criticize, though not, I hope, too roughly, is the system on which the trial is conducted, and for which the judges, whose obvious duty it is to administer the law as they find it, are in no way responsible; and even in criticizing this I tried to guard myself from unfairness by frankly confessing at the outset that I did not sufficiently understand the system to appreciate its merits, and that my remarks must be taken for what they are worth, is those of a foreign critic from the outside naturally most struck with those points in which a French trial differs from one in his own country. As a Englishman I cannot help looking at the French system from an English point of view, and thus viewed it certainly is full of the most astonishing surprises.

To-day, for instance, I went into court expecting to hear a few supplementary, but not very important, witnesses examined, and that afterwards the Judge-Advocate would sum up against the accused, each, I presumed, in his turn. Any sort of supplementary witness is at first to an Englishman a surprise. When Ferré, for instance, the first prisoner tried, had a day and a half devoted to his case alone, and a crowd of witnesses had been examined for the prosecution, it certainly struck one as odd to find fresh witnesses now and then cropping up against him in the midst of the other trials, but as the same thing happened to all the prisoners, one gradually got accustomed to it; and learnt to look upon them as being all tried, on some plan perhaps intelligible to Frenchmen, together in a lump, though on different charges. But no Englishman, unfamiliar with French Courts-martial, could have been prepared for the fact that, after the prisoners had all been tried, and the witnesses against them examined—the Government having had so long a time to make out its case—the most important witnesses that have yet been produced should be produced at almost the last moment, to establish the gravest charges. The charge of murdering the Versailles hostages or prisoners, though often brought against Ferré, has never been so strongly made out against him as it was to-day, though his own special trial, or whatever the preliminary ceremony is to be called, was held nearly a fortnight ago. Indeed, though, as I did not hear all his trial, I can't speak positively, it seemed to me that until to-day the charge of murder was never clearly brought home to him. The witnesses, though numerous, gave ludicrously irrelevant evidence, and on the whole confuted each other. But the witnesses to-day, or, at any rate, one witness, gave evidence so strong and so to the point that one is astonished to find it was only given to-day. The astonishment increases on finding that one witness was a gendarme, a hostage confined in La Roquette, while the Archbishop was being murdered, and therefore, one would have thought, the very first man to whom the police would have applied for information, and whom they ought to have had all ready to hand. He is also, I believe, the first man who professes to have been an actual eye-witness of the murder, or rather of its preliminaries, up to within a few moments of its committal. He saw through a grating in his cell the hostage drawn up in front of the "*peloton d'exécution*," or firing party, and heard the Archbishop examined by a member of the Commune, and insulted by one of the National Guards. Just at that critical moment the witness was observed and forced by rifles pointed at him to withdraw from the window, but he heard immediately afterwards a volley fired. He swears to having seen with the party a member of the Commune, of whom he gave a description which suited Ferré, though he would not undertake to swear positively that it was Ferré. He was only sure that it was a man of the same "*genre*." He gave other details about the Archbishop's calm, courageous demeanour in presence of death—details which I omit as irrelevant to the trial, but so interesting that alone they make it astonishing that the eye-witness—I believe the only eye-witness—of so remarkable a scene, should now be heard of for the first time, especially when one considers the crowd of volunteers who have pressed forward to give information comparatively worthless. Another inmate of La Roquette during the tragedy also appears for the first time to-day, to swear that he saw Ferré at the prison on the 24th, the day of the massacre. The witness swears positively to Ferre, whose presence at such a moment, considering his official position in the Commune, would alone almost suffice to establish against him the grave charge of complicity in assassination. Two other witnesses swear that on the night of the 25th Ferre told them it was of no use going to a certain point to look after their property as the Fédérés were retiring from that quarter, burning houses as they retired to impede the advance of the Versaillais. All this is pretty strong in the way of supplementary evidence, but even this nothing to the evidence of a fourth witness, who swore, and when confronted with Ferré, who flatly contradicted him, vehemently repeated on oath that he was present when Ferré gave the order to shoot two *sergens de ville*; that they were shot with pistols, one victim taking four shots to dispose of him, and that Ferré was present and took hold of one the bodies. The witness was himself third on the list of victims, and only escaped because, when it came to his turn, a regular *peloton d'exécution* was demanded, and for some reason refused. He was afterwards carried off to Belleville by the Federals as the Versailles troops advanced, and there obliged to shoulder a musket in order to save his life from ruffians who, according to his story, were hourly assassinating not only their enemies, but each other. The whole story of such a hairbreadth escape is marvellous enough, and improbable events necessarily occurred during such a crisis, and it is neither my business nor desire to impugn the witness's evidence. He seemed a respectable man enough, and gave his testimony with perfect clearness and firmness. Ferré's cross-examination, if vehement contradictions and indiscreet quibbling deserve this name, failed utterly to shake him. What a skilful counsel might have done is another thing, but Ferré has declined counsel, and conducts his own case so offensively and disrespectfully to the Court, that really he almost app

AN EARTHQUAKE AT WORTHING.

(*Globe.*)

We have had, with that regularity which the season demands, and which is in itself so charming, the usual quantity of newspaper padding in the shape of solar spots, the sea serpent, gigantic mushrooms (*vice* gooseberries, supernaturated) messages from the sea, fishermen attacked by sharks, and more than the average number of grievances, all necessary, no doubt, for the purpose of filling a paper, although somewhat nauseous, but we missed one thing, and were beginning to despair of its arrival. We were afraid that the time-honoured "earthquake" was going to desert us. At length, however, it has turned up at the seaside. At Worthing, we are told, two distinct shocks were felt on Monday—one at 3.45 a.m., the other shortly before midnight. Many people were alarmed. One gentleman drew a sword and searched his house for burglars, whilst a family of unprotected females went into hysterics! Really this was—or rather would have been, had it existed—a most ill-behaved and ungallant earthquake, only unfortunately the noise and shock proceeded from two of the "First Reserve" ships (manned by the Coastguard, out for their yearly inspection), which had, as is the practice, in order that the men may be prepared for any sudden attack, beaten to "nightquarters," and fired several rounds; on the first occasion almost opposite Newhaven, and on the other (when the slighter shock was felt) some distance further to the east. So much for the earthquake, whom we welcome as an old friend, indeed, but whose appearance, for the sake of the writer to the *Times*, we are sorry should turn out to be in a shape so questionable.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN GERMANY.

(*Globe.*)

A correspondent writes: "A few days ago I had occasion to call upon a gentleman residing in the immediate vicinity of Barmen. He was temporarily absent when I called, and I was received by a young lady in deep mourning, whose thin, pale, half-transparent face bore the unmistakable mark of a threatening early death. I had called for some special information on the subject of the relief of the poor in Elberfeld and Barmen. As the young lady was unable to give me the papers referring to the matter, I was shown into a room, to await the return of the master of the house. There my eyes fell on a large family Bible which lay on a side table. I could not resist the temptation to read. I found that the gentlemen whose arrival I was waiting there had had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. His wife had died some 20 years ago, and all the daughters had died in their childhood. Of the sons, the eldest had fallen at Druppel, in the Danish war of 1854. Following the entry of his death, the father's hand had traced these words: 'Woe is unto me! the pride of my house is laid low, and the prop of my age hath been taken away!' In 1866 two sons, the one an officer, the other a soldier in the Prussian army, had met their death for King and Fatherland—as they have it here—the one at Gitshin, the other at Koniginhof. Here, again, the joint record of the father's bereavement was followed by a few words of intensest grief, but also pious resignation: 'Lord, Thy hand is heavy upon me. My misery is more than I can bear; yet Thy will be done, Thou knowest best.' Then came the entry of the marriage of the youngest and last surviving son, on Sunday, July 17th, 1870, with the broken young rose whom I had seen—there could be no doubt about it, as she told me her *father* would soon be back; and then came the final entry: 'My Oscar, the youngest, the last, the best beloved of my sons, died on the 21st of August, of wounds received in the accursed battle of Mars-la-Tour. The Lord hath given, the Lord hath taken away. Praised be the name of the Lord.' But the entry was blurred and scarcely legible, bearing witness that, however willing and stout the spirit had been to bear, the flesh had given way. I closed the book with a feeling of deep sadness and rapidly regained my chair, trembling lest the bereaved old man should suddenly come in, and read in my troubled face some tell-tale indication of the indiscretion which I had committed in reading his family records. I had, however, fortunately, ample time to recover my composure before the gentleman made his appearance at last. He was a tall old man, but woefully bowed down, clearly less with age than by sorrow and suffering. He received me with great urbanity, and kindly placed at my disposal all the information which it was in his power to give on the subject of my visit to him. When I left him I pondered deeply on the melancholy results of the mad ambition of princes, and the wretched love of glory of nations. Here was a whole once happy family laid low in the brief space of a few years. Well might these lines recur to my mind:

> The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
> And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave—
> Alike await the inevitable hour;
> The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The height of politeness is passing round upon the opposite side of a lady, when walking with her, in order not to step upon her shadow.

A newly-married man complains of the high price of "ducks." He says his wife recently paid for three of them—a duck of a bonnet, a duck of a dress, and a duck of a parasol.

A Club for working men, called "The City of London National Club," has been established at No. 1, Great New Street, Fetter-lane. The objects of the club are described to be "To afford members the means of Social intercourse, moral improvement, and rational recreation; also pure refreshments at all reasonable hours." The subscription is one shilling per quarter. The club is open every day from 9 a.m to 12 p.m.

That hatchet-faced old angularity, Miss Susan B. Anthony, said in her lecture the other evening, that in Boston ten thousand women earned a living by working as shoemakers. Then Boston may justly boast that it contains at least ten thousand better and more useful women than this he-hearted old termagant. And it isn't much of a boast.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

A Lyons physician has been experimenting with different alcoholic mixtures upon chickens. He says that chickens who imbibed red wine continued in perfect health; those who took white wine were rather slow, and showed symptoms of liver complaint; the alcohol drinkers sank rapidly, and all died, and the ones that had absinthe given them perished on the spot. Thus it seems prudent for the chicken population to limit itself to a diet of claret and water.

ENCOUNTER WITH A SHARK.—Recently while two Whitborn fishermen named William Dods and William M'Ginn, along with Mr. Gibb, a farmer in the neighbourhood, were engaged in cod fishing, in a boat eight or nine feet long, about a mile off Port Castle, near Burrow Head, they suddenly found themselves in dangerous proximity to a shark. The stern of the boat being considerably depressed by the weight of its occupants, and evidently supposing the men to be actually in the water, the shark made a snap at Dods, who beat him off with his oar. The fish then swam round the boat, and again made a dash at the fishermen at the same spot. This time Dods managed to pierce him in the eye, and he quickly sought the bottom. In a minute or two he made his appearance some 18 or 20 yards yards off, but soon afterwards took his final departure.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER 13TH, EVENING.

The market for Bengal drug has kept quiet and weak throughout the day, with a small native demand for Patna at $702½ to $705; Benares, $690 cash, $695 to $697½ on credit. No change in Malwa; first quality new drug is held for $670 to $675.

OCTOBER 14TH, MORNING

No change at present in the tone of the drug market.

Bank Shares have further given way, and old have been done at 65 per cent. premium for cash, and are offering at 72 per cent. for end of January; in new there has nothing been done, but they are quoted at 63 per cent. for cash, and 70 per cent. for end of January. Fire Shares are dull at quotations. Steamboats are again in demand at 36 to 36½ per cent. premium. China and Japans have slightly receded, closing with sellers at 115 for cash, and 125 for end of the year. There is nothing doing in Docks or Hotels.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per P.M.S.S. *Japan*, for Yokohama and San Francisco:—

To YOKOHAMA.—6,736 bags Sugar, 2 Basket Carriages, 4 boxes, Cigars, 51 pkgs. Rattans, 1,682 pkgs. Iron, 28 pkgs. Merchandise, 100 pkgs. Flour, 10 pkgs. Vermilion, 43 pkgs. Mats, 86 pkgs. Cordage, 200 pkgs. Alum, 53 pkgs. Ammunition, 272 pkgs. Sundries, 1 box Treasure, valued at $1,000.—Total, 9,317 pkgs.

To HAKODADI.—1 box Treasure, valued at $25,500.

To HIOGO.—148 boxes Soap, 2 boxes Cigars, 5 boxes Vermilion, 70 pkgs. Merchandise, 105 pkgs. Sundries.—Total, 530 pkgs.

To SAN FRANCISCO.—191 boxes Opium, 393 pkgs. Tea, 2,222 mats Rice, 2 boxes Patna Opium, 335 mats Beans, 6 boxes Vermilion, 800 bales Hemp, 14 pkgs. Silks, 800 bags Coffee, 2,277 pkgs. Sundries.—Total, 7,070 pkgs.

To PUNTA ARENAS.—3 pkgs. Silk.

To MANZANILLO.—12 boxes Silk.

To REALEJO.—20 packages Camphor Wood planks.

To CALLAO.—4 boxes Turkey Opium, 14 pkgs. Merchandise, 25 pkgs. Silk, 2 pkgs. Sundries.—Total, 45 pkgs.

To NEW ORLEANS.—5 boxes Silk.

To BOSTON.—20 packages Tea, 7 packages Merchandise—Total 27 packages.

To CHICAGO.—130 packages Tea.

To PHILADELPHIA.—458 packages Tea.

To NEW YORK.—1,846 packages Tea, 21 packages Matting, 49 packages Raw Silk, 239 packages Silk, 1 package Medicine—Total 2,156 packages.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight.... nom.
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/3½ to 4/4
Credits, at 6 months' sight.... 4/4½ to 4/4½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.... 4/4½
Bank Bills on demand.... 4/2½

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 4 months' sight....—

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.... 72½
Bank, 15 days sight.... 72½
Private, 30 days' sight.... 72½

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—65 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—63 per cent premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,500 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,500 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 115 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$95 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$380 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$67 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$69 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—22½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—36 to 36½ per cent. prem.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 35 per share premium.

China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.

China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—25 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$60 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—60 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—10 to 12 per cent. premium.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$17 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company, Limited—3 per cent. discount.

SALES ON OCTOBER 13TH, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

Tin, 300 pigs, at $34.80, by Shun-chun-shing to Hongkong merchant.

Dried Lily Flowers, 50 piculs, at $10.07, by Kwong-wing-shing to Canton merchant.

Saigon Rice, 1,000 picule, at $2.53, by Hopshing to Hongkong merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 53 bales, at $16.25, by Parsee merchant to Chuen-shing.

Bombay Cotton, 101 bales, at $16.90, by Parsee merchant to Kwong-hong.

Bombay Cotton, 112 bales, at $14.25, by Parsee merchant to Tai-hing.

Saigon Rice, 2,000 piculs, at $2.60, by Hungfund to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 2,000 picule, at $2.55, by Hungfung to Hongkong merchant.

Tin, 50 pigs, at $35.25, by Hung-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Drills, 40 yards, 500 pieces, at $3.75, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Grey Shirtings, 7-lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $2.25, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Grey Shirtings, 8-4lbs., 2,000 pieces, at $2.57, by foreign merchant to Shantung merchant.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 13th October, 1871.

COTTON GOODS.			
COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$113.00 a	$117.00
" 28 a 32	"	116.50 a	121.00
" 38 a 42	"	130.00 a	133.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.15 a	2.25
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.45 a	2.57
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	3.00 a	3.45
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.05 a	2.20
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.20 a	2.40
" 68 a 72 "	"	2.70 a	3.15
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	"	2.65 a	2.70
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.65 a	2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.80 a	3.75
" 40 "	"	3.10 a	4.10
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	"	2.40 a	2.45
" 32 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.40 a	2.45
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.90 a	4.15
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.85 a	3.95
DYED DAMASK Do.	"	5.80 a	6.10
CHINTZ	"	1.75 a	1.90
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.65 a	0.80
" Brown	"	0.60 a	0.70
" Red	"	0.75 a	0.70
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.32 a	0.35
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.20 a	0.22
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.17 a	0.18
WOOLLEN GOODS.			
SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.58 a	0.60
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.00 a	8.30
" " Assorted	"	6.50 a	6.75
HH Scarlet	"	8.00 a	8.20
" " Assorted	"	7.15 a	7.25
CAMLETS, SSS	"	16.70 a	17.15
" SS	"	18.00 a	18.75
" S	"	18.50 a	19.50
" D	"	19.50 a	19.00
" BBB	"	20.00 a	20.50
LASTINGS	"	14.00 a	14.50
METALS.			
IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	2.35 a	2.55
" Hoop	"	2.85 a	3.00
" Bar	"	2.40 a	2.50
" Small Round Rod	"	2.40 a	3.45
" Wire	"	5.25 a	6.00
LEAD	"	5.00 a	5.75
STEEL, English	per tub	3.10 a	3.30
" Swedish	"	3.80 a	4.00
TIN, Malacca	per picul	38.00 a	85.50
TIN PLATES	per box	5.60 a	5.90
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	10.75 a	20.00
QUICKSILVER	"	95.00 a	96.00
SPELTER	"	5.90 a	6.25
PRODUCE.			
COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	18.50 a	19.25
" Ningpo	"	19.20 a	20.00
" Tientsin	"	19.50 a	20.00
" Shantung	"	19.50 a	20.00
" Bengal	"	13.50 a	16.00
ALUM	"	1.25 a	1.30
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	"	5.10 a	5.30
" Black	"	3.00 a	3.10
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	per picul	2.80 a	2.90
" " 2	"	2.60 a	2.70
" Siam, white	"	2.60 a	2.55
" " mill cleaned	"	2.40 a	2.50
" Manila	"	2.40 a	2.55
" Java	"	2.00 a	2.10
" Singapore	"	2.25 a	2.30
" Saigon	"	2.55 a	2.70
" Arracan	"	2.20 a	2.25
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE	"	6.25 a	6.50
COALS, ALCOAT	per ton		
" English steam	"	11.00 a	11.25
" American Anthracite	"	10.00 a	10.50
" Sydney	"	10.00 a	10.50
WINDOW GLASS	per box	2.35 a	2.40
SUNDRIES PRODUCE, &c.			
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	5.00 a	5.50
" Banjar	"	4.20 a	4.40
PEPPER, White	"	22.00 a	23.00
" Black	"	14.50 a	15.50
BETEL NUTS	"	2.10 a	2.30
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	3.20 a	3.50
" South Seas	"	10.00 a	13.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.50 a	1.30
" Siam	"	2.20 a	2.30
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs		1.70 a	1.75
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.		6.50 a	7.00
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	2.15 a	2.20
" California	"	2.50 a	2.75
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.80 a	7.30
" " Dk. Brown	"	4.75 a	5.50
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	4.40 a	4.50
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.10 a	4.20
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	"	13.50 a	13.75
PEAS, White	"	2.10 a	2.20
" Green	"	2.80 a	3.30
" Black	"	1.95 a	1.80
" Yellow	"	1.95 a	2.10
MUSHROOMS, Japan	"	30.00 a	33.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	3.50 a	4.00
" Cut	"	3.90 a	4.50
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	8.00 a	8.50
" " small	"	6.50 a	7.50
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.80 a	7.50
BEES WAX, Japan	"	64.00 a	67.00
" Hankow	"	93.00 a	94.00

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON	Elfin	Beer	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
HAMBURG	Bertha	Rose	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Lord Macauley	Caro	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Feiga		Whampoa	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	St. Paul		Whampoa	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Birdston		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Shirley	Willcomb	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN F'CO *via* N'SAKI & Y'MA	Alaska (str.)	Maury	Hongkong	T. A. Harris	On the 20th instant.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Onward	Wm. Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Jane Speirs	C. T. Brown	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
DUNEDIN (N.Z) & M'BOURNE	Whirlwind	Graham	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Sea Gull	Marshall	Hongkong	Russell & Co	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, P'ANG, & CALCUTTA	Hindostan (str.)	Miller	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On the 17th inst., at 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE	Una (str.)	Smith	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On or about the 14th inst.
MANILA	Isabel y Seis Hermanos	Balbas	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BANGKOK	Rio de la Plata	P. Remmers	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	Alexandre Lavalley	Longin	Hongkong	Frederic Degenaer	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Ottawa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Norna (str.)	Mooney	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau Pustau & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.
Do.	Acantha (str.)		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
FOOCHOW	Ino	J. H. Bannau	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-Tung (str.)		Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

SAYLE & Co.,

SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, & GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

Solicit inspection of the undermentioned Goods for the Autumn and Winter Season.

Black GLACES and GROS GRAINS.
Self Colored and Fancy SILKS.
A large Stock of Fancy and Broche POPLINS.
Black and Colored Silk VELVETS.
Black and Brown VELVETEENS.
Fancy DRESSES, in Reps, Serges, Silk and Wool.
MIXTURES, WINSEYS, and Printed ALPACCAS.
Wool PLAIDS, Clan Patterns.
French MERINOS and LAMAS, all Colors.
Black and Colored Dress TRIMMINGS, in Cotton, Mohair, Silk, and Satin.
Silk and Satin BUTTONS.
HABERDASHERY.
Scotch and Manchester MUSLINS.

Black and White Blond LACES.
Plain and Figured TULLES.
Real LACES, of all descriptions.
LINEN SETS.
LACE SETS and SLEEVES.
RIBBONS.
Ladies' and Children's HOSIERY.
Irish LINENS and LONG CLOTHS.
PRINTS and BRILLIANTS.

KID GLOVES, in Black, White and Colors; Our usual make. A fresh supply monthly during the Season.
Cloth, Woollen and Silk GLOVES.
Fancy Woollen HOSIERY, MITTS, CUFFS, Wool BOOTS, HOODS, Alexandra JACKETS and CAPES.

Self Colored Lama SHAWLS.
Wool Square and Long SHAWLS, Clan Patterns.
Cloth, Silk and Velvet JACKETS.

Ladies' and Children's made-up UNDERCLOTHING, SKIRTS and SKIRTINGS.

Ladies' and Children's Straw and Felt HATS, Trimmed HATS and Millinery BONNETS.

White and Colored FLANNELS.

DRESS MAKING.

For Gentlemen's Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

AND AT CORNER OF
NANKIN AND SZECHUN ROAD,
SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY, Fins Bois.
" Fine Champagne.
CLARET, Breakfast.
" Dinner.
Sparking HOCK.
" MOSELLE.
Still HOCK.
F. PEIL.
tf 310 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE.

ONE Superior High Pressure Horizontal STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete, of 10 Horse Power.

One highly finished Extra-strong and Powerful Direct-acting Single Cylinder PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, complete, of 12 Horse Power, manufactured by MESSRS. CHARLES D. YOUNG & CO., PERTH. Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
3m 1426 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1871.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PEAK;
also of the
VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—
Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
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" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Mr. J. R. BLACK, *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London.
Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Ex "Belted Will," "Cornwna," "Ambassador," &c., &c.

BASS & CO.'S OCTOBER BREW, in *hogsheads* and *kilderkins*.
Barclay & Co.'s PORTER, in hogsheads.
BEST JAMAICA RUM, in do.
BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT, in quarts and pints.
BASS'S ALE, by Cameron and Saunders in quarts and pints.
Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, different scals.
Superior Old Vintage PORT.
Hennessy's BRANDY, 1 star and 3 stars.
AVH GIN, in red cases.
Krug & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GILMAN'S STORES.
HAMS, CHEESE, BACON, in tins.
Truffled PATES, FOIE GRAS, Preserved PROVISIONS of every description, American, English, Dutch, French and German VEGETABLES, in large assortment.
FINEST FRENCH BUTTER, in bottles.
PRIME DANISH BUTTER, in 7 lbs. Tins.
Sill's and Holstein BUTTER, in kegs.
RUSSIAN CAVIAR.
VANILLA BEANS.
TEYSSONEAUX JAMS, JELLIES, and FRUITS, in Juice and Brandy.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE, *yellow, brown,* and *pink.*
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 906 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CLARET, in wood.
ROAPILLION and BANDOL, in wood.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS, from $3 50 upwards.
Chateau LAFITTE.
Haute BRION.
Rhenish WINES, large assortment.
Sparkling HOCK and MOSELLE.
Haut BARSAC and SAUTERNE.
French LIQUEURS, CHARTREUSE, &c., &c., ABSYNTH.
Vermuth NOUILLY PRAT.
Wynaud FOKINKS, double Orange CURACOA.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 907 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

A MONTILLADO, ... per 1 doz. Case $13
PALE SHERRY, " 1 " $8
Superior MEDOC, ... " 1 " $6
Superior ST. JULIEN, ... " 1 " $10
Sparkling MOSELLE, ... 1 " $14
G. H. Mumm's CHAMPAGNE, 1 " $15
BRANDY, $6 to $12, ... " 1 "
REYNOLDS & Co.
tf 1679 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

FOR SALE.

500 CASKS best PORTLAND CEMENT.
Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
2m 1541 Hongkong, 8th September, 1871.

CIGARS.

MANILA and Cavite CIGARS and CHEROOTS of all kinds for Sale, by
E. J. SAGE.
1m 1628 Hongkong, 25th September, 1871.

THATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Plotting MACHINE.
A Radial Drilling MACHINE.
One Crab WINCH.
One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.
One Vertical DRILL.
One Donkey PUMP.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN
PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Via NAGASAKI AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Pacific Mail's Steamship

"ALASKA,"

Capt. Maury, will leave as above on FRIDAY, the 20th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
8d 1750 Hongkong, 13th October, 1871.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"KWANG-TUNG,"

will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1756 Hongkong, 13th October, 1871.

FOR SINGAPORE (*direct*).

THE Steamship

"UNA,"

Captain Smith, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 14th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
4d 1729 Hongkong, 11th October, 1871.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer

"HINDOSTAN,"

Captain Miller, will leave for the above places at 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 17th instant.

Despatches will close at 1.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
8d 1721 Hongkong, 10th October, 1871.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"OTTAWA,"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 11th October, 1871. [tf 1730

FOR MANILA.

THE *A* 1 Spanish Barque

"ISABELITA Y SEIS HERMANOS,"

Captain Balbas, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1751 Hongkong, 13th October, 1871.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE *A* 1 German Barque

"INO,"

J. H. Bannau, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1716 Hongkong, 9th October, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"JANE SPEIRS,"

308 Tons Register, C. T. Brown, Master, will meet with early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1684 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Clipper-ship

"SHIRLEY,"

Willcomb, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1632 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FOR DUNEDIN, (NEW ZEALAND,) AND MELBOURNE.

THE *A* 1 British Clipper-barque

"SEA GULL,"

Marshall, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1632 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FOR LONDON,
With immediate despatch.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"ELFIN,"

Capt. Beer, has room for a limited amount of Cargo.

Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1657 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FOR DUNEDIN (N.Z.) AND MELBOURNE.

THE Clipper Ship

"WHIRLWIND,"

Capt. Graham, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1627 Hongkong, 25th September, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE well-known *A* 1 Clipper Ship

"ONWARD,"

Wm. Whyte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1548 Hongkong, 11th September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 British Ship

"BIRDSTON,"

will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1604 Hongkong, 21st September, 1871.

FOR HAMBURG (*direct*).

THE German 3-masted Schooner

"BERTHA,"

Rose, Master, will load as above at Whampoa and Macao, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf 1611 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 British Ship

"LORD MACAULEY,"

Care, Master, will load at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1613 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 North German Barque

"ST. PAULI,"

will load at this and Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1590 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 Danish Bark

"FEIGA,"

will load at this and Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1495 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1871.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TRAVANCORE*," Captain C. H. EASTLEY, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 17th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation

Extracts.

Incidents of Dickens's Second Tour in America.

On a blustering evening in November, 1867, Dickens arrived in Boston Harbour, on his second visit to America. A few of his friends, under the guidance of the collector of the Port, steamed down in the Custom-house boat to welcome him. It was pitch dark before we sighted the *Cuba*, and ran alongside. The great steamer stopped for a few minutes to take us on board, and Dickens' cheery voice greeted me before I had time to distinguish him on the deck of the vessel. The news of the excitement of the sale of tickets to his readings had occasioned had been carried to him by the pilot, twenty miles out. He was in capital spirits over the cheerful account that all was going on so well; and I thought he never looked in better health. The voyage had been a good one, and the ten days' rest on shipboard had strengthened him amazingly, he said. As we were told that a crowd had assembled in East Boston, we took him in our little tug and landed him safely at Long Wharf in Boston, where carriages were in waiting. Rooms had been taken for him at the Parker House, and in half an hour after he reached the hotel he was sitting down to dinner with half a dozen friends, quite prepared, he said, to give the first reading in America that very night, if desirable. Assurances that kindest feelings towards him existed everywhere put him in great spirits, and he seemed happy to be among us. On Sunday he visited the School-ship and said a few words of encouragement and counsel to the boys. He began his long walks at once, and girded himself up for the hard winter's work before him. Steadily refusing all invitations to go out during the weeks he was reading, he only went in one other house besides the Parker, habitually, during his stay in Boston. Every one who was present remembers the delighted crowds that assembled nightly in the Tremont Temple, and no one who heard Dickens, during that eventful month of December, will forget the sensation produced by the great author, actor, and reader. He went from Boston to New York, carrying with him a severe catarrh contracted in our climate. In reality, much of the time during his reading in Boston, he was quite ill from the effects of the disease, but he fought courageously against its effects, and always came up on the night of the reading all right. Several times I feared he would be obliged to postpone the readings, and I am sure almost any one else would have felt compelled to do so; but he always declared no man had a right to break an engagement with the public, if he were able to be out of bed. His spirit was wonderful; and, although he lost his appetite, and could partake of very little food, he was always cheerful and ready for his work when the evening came round. Every morning his table was covered with invitations to dinners and all sorts of entertainments; but he said: "I came for hard work, and I must try to fulfil the expectations of the American public." He did accept a dinner which was tendered to him by some of his literary friends in Boston; but the day before it was to come off he was so ill he felt obliged to ask that the banquet might be given up. The strain upon his strength and nerves was very great during all the months he remained in the country, and only a man of iron will could have accomplished all he did. And here let me say, that although he was accustomed to talk and write a great deal about eating and drinking, I have rarely seen a man eat and drink less. He liked to dilate in imagination over the brewing of a bowl of punch, but I always noticed that when the punch was ready he drank less of it than any one who might be present. It was the sentiment of the thing and not the thing itself that engaged his attention. He liked to have a little supper every night after a reading, and have three or four friends around the table with him, but he only picked at the viands as a bird might do, and I scarcely saw him eat a hearty meal during his whole stay in the country. Both at Parker's Hotel in Boston, and at the Westminster in New York, everything was arranged by the proprietor for his comfort and happiness, and tempting dishes to pique his invalid appetite were sent up at different hours of the day, with the hope that he might be induced to try unwonted things and get up again the habit of eating more; but the influenza, that seized him with such masterful power, held the strong man down till he left the country.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Labour and Longevity.

(*Commercial World.*)

The twofold inquiry, what is, and what is not, conducive to health, and, therefore, what may or may not promote longevity, opens a wide field, and leads to great contrariety of opinion. We are not sure, indeed, after many years of observation, that even the most self-evident propositions of the hygienist are not systematically disputed in all sections of society. We are quite certain they are practically and habitually set at nought. If, for example, we take as an illustration the chemical and physiological truism that poison kills, we shall find the fact controverted, in every variety of sophisticated statement, by a thousand disputants. Poisons, it will be said in effect, are poisons only to those to whom they are poisons, and even to those persons they are only killing poisons when taken in sufficient quantity. The final effect, they will tell us, is proportioned to the dose; different in different persons, being dependent upon a multiplicity of conditions, which may or may not be present in individual recipients. In this way ingenious sophistry is made to confront both palpable facts and unanswerable logic. With the doctrine, not to say the fact, of the eternal and unalterable fitness of things, as means to ends, overlooked or thrust aside, you will be told that what would, under a certain given set of circumstances, kill one man, might, under a different set of circumstances, cure another; or, as the adage has it, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison." And it must be confessed these paradoxes are not wholly without some foundation of fact to rest upon. And yet necessary distinctions must be maintained. Poisons are not food. Medicine is not meat. Stinks are not odours. A polluted atmosphere is not pure air; and so on throughout the whole arcana of nature these distinctions and opposites are obvious, and cannot be confounded (however sophistry and false philosophy may prevaricate) without risk to health and life.

Similar diversities and distinctions are also equally apparent in domains of human labour and recreation, as they relate to health and longevity. That employment is conducive to health is at once an everyday aphorism and a primeval truth. Labour is a blessing, not a curse. The maxim "that it is better to wear out than rust out" is true positively as well as relatively. But it does not, therefore, follow that all kinds of employment are conducive to health. Man is a creature of positive needs, but also of adaptability in relation to food, climate, clothing, and labour; and in all these departments there are conditions which are best suited to promote perfect health and life, as also there are opposite conditions which cannot be disregarded without personal detriment and suffering. Some trades, for instance, are palpably detrimental to health. Many trades have their specific diseases, more or less prevalent and fatal. Sedentary trades, like sedentary professions (a numerous family), breed dyspepsia, the mother of diseases. Out-door occupations, for the most part, keep their subjects free from dyspepsia, but engender, by undue exposure to all kind of weather, rheumatism, lumbago, and their kindred maladies. Painters are injured from constant or intermittent contact with white-lead; file-makers have their lungs pierced and lacerated with steel-dust; friction matchmakers, who use phosphorus, are liable to a very terrible disease, which the substance they work in engenders. Nevertheless, and these adverse facts notwithstanding, it remains true, on general grounds, that labour is conducive to health. The body and the mind are alike invigorated by occupation. But we must, here as elsewhere, discriminate, and indulge a reasonable regard to kinds and degrees of labour. If health be promoted by employment, labour, or occupation, it may also be destroyed by the more exposed and inferior kinds of labour, or by too much strain, and the unfitness of the back to the burthen. All men are not Cyclops. Use may be second nature, but it cannot transform a weakling into a Hercules. It will, therefore, we may presume, ever remain true, that the kind and amount of labour which can be performed with ease, or without apparent injury, by one man, could only be performed by another, differently constituted, and, perhaps, differently trained, at the cost of both health and life.

And these and kindred distinctions and discriminations have a certain sort of force with relation to habit in matter of food and drink. Simplicity is the first law of nature. But this law is perpetually contravened, by all ranks of society, some in one way and some in another, from the cradle to the grave. The epicurean and the true philosopher are in the very nature of things antagonists. Epicurus was himself a true philosopher; but the word derived from his name has come to signify the very opposite of his habit and doctrine. The epicurean studies his tastes; the true philosopher his requirements or necessities. And yet it is precisely with these works—requirements and necessities—and the things they represent, that the never-ending controversy as to food, drink, and habit, begins. What are our natural requirements? — What are our necessities? Natural needs are few; artificial wants many. In these relations civilisation itself, as it exists, is a conglomeration of conditions unfavourable to health and longevity. Our artificial wants are as ten to one of our natural requirements. One portion of the community is born to luxury, and another to privation; but all are more or less from choice the creatures, in various forms, of indulgence and intemperance. Some get too little food; others too much, and in every variety of fantastical form and combination. In a comparison of states and results, and in co-relation to health and longevity, it would, perhaps, be a nice point to determine which of the two things—luxury or privation—is best and which worst. Some are deteriorated by physical labour, in kind and degree; others are not less deteriorated, and many no doubt killed outright, by indulgence. Perhaps—we say perhaps because we are far from being certain—the most prevailing form of indulgence is excessive drinking; but this too prevalent evil is only one of a cluster of destructive forces which a light knowledge and wise appreciation of the laws of life, in relation to health and longevity, would teach us to avoid.

The true philosophy of life consists in the right use of all things, which can only mean the moderate use of good things and total abstinence from bad ones. This, however, still leaves the important questions open—what are good things, and what bad ones? And the further questions, good or bad to what ends? It is only when these several queries are resolved in the light of true knowledge that opinion becomes really valuable. All else is but the empiricism of inexperience—sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

Longfellow's Latin.

(*Globe.*)

A gentleman who contributes a column of discursive and miscellaneous criticism to weekly contemporary, and who condescends to instruct the world in the sublimest mysteries of science and literature, ancient and modern, has lately fallen foul of the poet Longfellow *à propos* of the alleged incorrectness of his Latinity. Transatlantic writers, he tells us, cannot in the nature of things be classical scholars; that is a luxury of erudition reserved exclusively for Englishmen. To appreciate the full force of the delicate difference between Greek particles, and Latin words, it is essential that one should be totally unconnected with the New World and its inhabitants. And then we are favoured with a beautifully impossible picture, illustrating the distinction between the American country gentleman and the English. If the utterances of this wounderful exponent of British life are to be credited, there is not a squire in the realm who does not walk about with an Elzevir edition of Horace in his pocket, or who, upon the slightest provocation, fails to produce the volume, and hold a public reading. We confess in our experience of English country gentlemen not to have come across this miraculous ideal. We trust we never may—for pedantry of every kind is objectionable on principle. The immediate cause of the contemptuous indignation of this consummate classicist, as he plainly holds himself to be, is not the classical blundering of a Transatlantic country gentleman; but of the poet Longfellow. The title of one of Longfellow's poems, he observes, involves a gross violation of the laws of Latin grammar. "Every schoolboy" would know better than to have written *Excelsior*; it ought to be *Excelsius*. As it is, *Excelsior* can only correctly mean that the mountain is growing higher, not that the youth is going higher up the mountain. This is the very false gallop of pretentious criticism. Of course Mr. Longfellow is perfectly right. It is a characteristic idiom of the Latin tongue that in such cases as these an adjective agreeing with the subject is elegantly put for an adverb. For instance, *medius es* means to go in the middle: and it is upon this analogy that Mr. Longfellow's construction is defensible and correct.

DISASTROUS FLOODS AT ST. HELENA.—This island was visited on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of July by most disastrous floods, caused by incessant heavy rains. They resembled waterspouts. Two lives were lost, and very serious accidents to limbs and property have occurred. Five hundred of the inhabitants have been washed out of their homesteads, and most of them have lost everything. Through the humanity of the senior control officer they have been housed at the Jamestown barracks. Great damage has been done to property, both public and private. The roads are destroyed, and houses are washed away or utterly gutted.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.—The Marquis of Lorne and his wife, Princess Louise, are paying a visit to the Duke of Argyll's castle at Inveray. Consequently the whole clan Campbell is out to welcome the chieftain's heir and his royal bride. That is all very proper, and so are the feastings, and games, and parades, and all the rest of it; but will it be believed that it actually pays the *Daily News* to telegraph entires columns of descriptions of all this? On Friday the *Daily News* actually published nearly four hundred lines of telegram about the reception, the dresses, the guests, the upholstery, and the way the Highlanders got drunk. And then we call the Parisians a frivolous people, and wonder how our forefathers could relish long accounts of Court masques!—*Spectator.*

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

LOSSES payable without extra charge in SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON.

MERCHANDISE with average accepted at current rates by STEAMERS and strictly A1 SAILING VESSELS.

OVERLAND RAILROAD,

Risks Free of Particular average accepted from SAN FRANCISCO to any city in the UNITED STATES not south of ST. LOUIS, by RAIL, at one half per cent. net.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong and Shanghai.

tf 970

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 1069 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	¾ "	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	⅝ "	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼ of the annual rate.	
Not exceeding 1 month	⅓	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	⅔	do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rates	
Not exceeding 1 month	⅓	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	½	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	⅔	do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until farther notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼ per cent.	
Not exceeding 1 month	⅓	per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	½	"
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	⅔	"
Above 6 months, the full annual rate		"

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	⅓	of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	⅔	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.

tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

Business Announcements.

LEA AND PERRINS' Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.* Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins' have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and For Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [1y 135 Jan 8

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORDS' MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts. 1y 134] Agents.—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [Jan 21

J. & E. ATKINSON.

Wholesale and Export Perfumers, and Fancy Soap Manufacturers.
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
Established 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862. Paris, 1867.
Atkinson's Celebrated White Rose and other Perfumes
Atkinson's Celebrated Eau de Cologne.
Atkinson's Celebrated Brown Windsor Soap, &c.

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